

STAT

**Page Denied**

STAT

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ARMENIAN SSRKommunist

Yerevan, 3 Oct 1953

This report presents information from an article in Kommunist on agriculture and summaries of reports by G. Arutyunov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Armenian and SSR, and A. Kochinyan, chairman of the Council of Ministers Armenian SSR, to the Seventh Plenum of the committee, in session on 29, 30 September 1953, pursuant to the decree of the September 1953 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR."

Report by G. Arutyunov

An analysis of the present lagging state of agriculture in the republic indicates that, in practice, the decisions of party and state organs were often not supported by the necessary organizational measures and material-technical aid, nor was execution of the decision verified.

Thus far, the main shortcoming in planning has been that often a differentiating approach toward rayons has been lacking and that attention has not always been paid to local peculiarities and the ideas and opinions of local workers.

It is necessary to use all forces and possibilities for successful fulfillment in the republic of the tasks set by the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Report by A. Kochinyan

Agriculture in the republic has achieved considerable successes in its development. The collectivized sector of kolkhozes has grown year after year as a result of expansion of areas devoted to grain and industrial crops, vineyards, and fruit orchards, and development of collectivized animal husbandry, higher crop yields, and greater animal productivity.

Nevertheless, the shortcomings pointed out in the decree of the September Plenum apply in full measure to the development of agriculture in the Armenian SSR.

Yields of grain and industrial crops, grapes, and fruits, and livestock productivity have not reached the level set by the state. Concurrent with an increase in the number of collectivized livestock, a sharp decline has taken place in the number of cattle on the personal plots of kolkhoz workers. Barrenness of cows has reached an alarming number. In many kolkhozes, a stable fodder base has still not been created. There is little sowing of grasses, and yields from natural meadows are low. Few fodder root crops and ensilage crops are grown. Progress on completing 500 livestock shelters under construction in kolkhozes is slow.

In recent years, MTS have received much new machinery but use of this equipment remains wholly unsatisfactory.

STAT

Kommunist's Article on Agriculture

By 1955, it is planned to expand the total area devoted to fodder crops in kolkhozes of the republic more than 80 percent; areas devoted to fodder root crops and ensilage crops are to be doubled by that time.

By 1955, as compared with 1953, the area planted to potatoes in kolkhozes is to be expanded 18.5 percent and the area planted to vegetables, 85 percent. Beginning in 1954, the check-row method as a rule is to be employed in planting potatoes, tomatoes, and cabbage in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

By 1955, the area sown to cotton in kolkhozes of the republic is to be increased 13 percent and the area devoted to tobacco, 14.8 percent.

By 1955, the area devoted to vineyards is to be enlarged almost 40 percent and that planted to fruit orchards, 70 percent. Grape yield is to increase to 100 quintals per hectare and fruit yield to 50-60 quintals per hectare.

These increases will necessitate some reduction in the area sown to grain crops.

- E N D -

STAT